Vol. LII.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1841.

New Series No. 72.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 mass per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are : 6 Annas per line for a first lusertion. do. do. for a scenar do.

ame being in immediately succeeding papers Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

IR Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removel from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received .- Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Sum. mary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the Bombay

Gazette are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be seat, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each

Steamer. No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence. To the Subscribers of the Gazette, included in the charge To Non-Subscribers Rupee per Copy. ... To Subscribers in England 12 1s. in advance Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Corphill, and 8, St.

Martin s place, Charing Cross. Bombay Gazette Olice, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

IE Susscaines to the Gazerre are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in or. der, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general are hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack . . , Gentlemen's.... Invitation Cards, Engerving &c, on the most reasonable terms. June 16, 1841.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office. MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additious Rs. @ Report of the Commissioners for In-

quiring into the Naval and Military Pro-G. Dorr, 16th Regt. N. I R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE

MANY applications having been made to the Epiron of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the Bomnay Sporting Maga. ZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rungas a year, single some

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subseribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office Respondentia Bonds, each .. . B. 1 Ship's Articles.... olicies of Insurance....... Bills of Exchange, per set.,... Aus.
Interest Bonds......
Bills of Leading, each. Powers of Attorny.

FOR OPIUM ONLY To Macao touching at Singapore.

T H E fast sailing Clipper Barque ... INEZ " Captain D. EATON, 210 Tos Register will sail on the 22d instant, having all her cargo of Cotton engaged, for Opium only apply to

AGA NOOR, SONS AND Co. Bell Lano, 16th June 1841.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have exposed for sale the following choice and valuable assortment of Goods at their Commission Rooms, in Apollo Street. MILLINERY.

Arcadian Dresses of 10 yards.. each Rs. 25 Mandarin do. $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{4}{11}$, , 25 Printed Foulard Silk Dresses... ,, , 35 Embroidered Swiss Muslin White Japan Dresses ... ,, , 15 Acrophane Tucked do........., 40 A few Ladies Fashionable Lace Pelerines from Rs. 15 a 25 each.

An assortment of plain Nets $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, Nos. 1 a 12, from 5 Annas to 11 Rs. per yard.

Cambric Handkerchiefs in one dozen boxes, from Rs. 8 a 16 per dozen.

White and Black Superfine Beaver Hats, by W. and J. Wilson of London, made to express order, Rs. 15 each. Large size stout brown Silk Umbrellas, best London mide, with whalebone frames (well

Ladies Superfine purple Broad Cloths, Rs. 34 per yard. Olive and Rifle Green do. 43 do.

adapted for wet weather) Rs. 71 each.

HOSIERY.

A SMALL invoice of the above, consisting of White, Brown, and Black Cotton half Hose, fancy printed and striped do., White and Grey Lambswool Stockings, Ladies white stout Cotton Hose, Black Silk Hose, Write Cotton Braces, Gentlemen's Merino Shirts, Plain and Silk fronts, White Cotton Shirts, Merino Pantaloons, and Brown Cotton do.; the whole moderately priced to meet with a ready sale.

Reports are revived of a war with Nepaul's heard in the Nepaules have begun their annual encroachments on the British Peritory, as well as their Durbar squabbles. It is further said, that this is the last time they will be borne with, so that it is by no means unlikely that there will soon be some work for our military friends.

moderatery priced to meet with a ready sai	
COPENHAGEN Cherry Brandy in Research pluts Res	dua.
Port Wine from " McIntosh," of	
London per dozen Quarts	, 10
Do. Do. Do. Pint	. 6
Sherry from do. per doz Quarts	. 10
Port Wine from " Fade," of South-	a Land
ampton per dozen Quarts	, 12
Cases of assorted Pickles in one dozen	piuts
and quarts.	

Assorted Sauces. Dunn's Essence of Turkey Coffee, per dozen 15 a 30 Rupees.

		Committee of the second		The second second second		
CE	NUINE	Rose	Muccaba	Snui	f	
U	per lb		•••••••		Rs.	11
Pri	ice Reger	it's Mi	cture			4
Dr.	Puddima	m's de	······		12.	5
Lan	dy Foot's	Irish (High drie	d)		7
Gen	uine Eau	-de-Col	ogne	per doz	. ,,	5
	1814 S. 1814	30		ult at t	7	
0	NDON r	nade sto	ut walking	g. Shoe	8 .	
11	per pair.					6
D D	n Extr	a stout	Do	Editor (1890)		Q

Do. Shooting Shoes Do. Thick Marching Shoes to Do. Gentlemen's pumps, half pa-Children's Morocco patent Leather and Kid Slippers, and spencer backs, Patent prepared Calf Skins,each

STATIONERY.

REAMS of Laid Medium and Foolscap Pa-per, Imperial do Demi-printing do., superfine Satin Note Paper, Quills, best Sealing Wax of assorted colours, Patent India Rubber, Mogul Cards, and Chi.dren's Play... ing Cards.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES. ESSRS. -ALLEN AND CO. have also received the following invoice of Gold Silver Watches, viz: old Geneva Hunter with gold key Rs. 160

lold Hunting Watch, jewelled in 4 old Patent Lever Hunting Watch, welled in 6 holes, square steel ba. lance, Gold dial and second hands, with two extra Lunette glasses ,, Gold Hunting Watch by " Breguet' of Paris, jewelled in 4 holes, with 2

extra Lunette Glasses. Lady's open-faced Gold Watch, jewelled in 4 holes, with extra Lunette extra Lunette Glasses......., 160 Spare Gold " Breguet" Watch keys,

2 do. do. on Geneva principle, made of Paris, with gold key ,, 90

Gold open faced Watches by " Rutherham' of London, patent Lever, D. back spring, Jewelled, capped and screwed, gold balance, expausive regulator and maintaining power while winding, 13 actions Price Rupees 300 each. Silver open faced Watches

by ditto, patent Lever, Gold joints, Ratchet over name. plate, jewelled - 5 Actions... ,, 100 ... Gold Curb and latest fashion fancy link

Watch Guards-Price Rs. 70 at 80 each. Gold "Bregnet" Chains and fancy Seals. Rs. 30 at 40 each.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARRELLED GUNS.

I'wo Double Damaseus I'wist Burrels by " Rabone" of London, in Maho. gany cases with apparatus complete,

Twist Barrels, Bar side steel locks freed, box spring triggers, double gold bands, Silver escatchions and thumb, in Mahogany case with ap-above....., 125 One Elephant Gun...... Apply to ALLEN AND Co. Apollo Street, 16th June 1841.

BOMBAY GAZEFTE, APOLLO STREET.

WANTED several first and second rate Compositors, apply at this Office.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, JUNE 5. Reports are revived of a war with Nepaul being inevitable, and that the Nepaulese have begun their annual encroachments on the Bri-

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 2.

for Chua, and the other me noranda attache !. will be useful to parties corresponding with founded wholly quoted as the first is, those officers, and likewise to their relatives. Clear as this is I will make it clears. in Europe : -Orient. Lieut. Barbauld, H. M.

Lt. Col. Craigie, H. M.'s 55th.

S5th.
Capt. Campbell ditto. Ensign Ryan, ditto. Lieut. Cuddy, ditto ,, Fairtlough, ditto. Assistant Surgeon. Muriam. King, ditto.

Capt. O'Leary, H. M Friend, ditto. Ensign Magnire, ditto. 55th. Lt. and Adjt. Butler, do. Lieut. Snowe, ditto. Qr. Master Grigg, ditto, Assist. Surg. Grant, H. Surg. Doctor Shanks. C. S.

Coromandel. H. M. Brig Lady W. Ben-Maj. Fawcett, H. M's tinck. Lt. E. G. Daniel, H. M's Capt. Coats, ditto.

Lieut. Chapronimere, do. To embark in the Ner Pitman, ditto. C. Daniell, ditto. budda, Lieut. Hamilton, Assist, Surg Crozier, H. H. M. 55th. Captain Horner goes C. S. home on medical certifi-

Ernaad. cate. Capt. Maclean, H. M. In, command of depot to proceed to Berhampore 55th. " Young ditto. Ensign Crowe.

FRIEND OF INDIA. JUNE 3. LORD KEANE AND THE TROOPER .- There

seems nothing so difficult as to get at a fact; for interest blinds the eyes, and prevents the judgment. What one man asserts, another believes, because it costs less labour to believe than to examine. Credulity is more contagious than mistrust and thus statements go down to posterity, which it requires a world of labour to unravel and

mons, who had resolved to vote a pension to his Lordship, to believe that the trooper was shot for his own villainy; and that his death was neessary to keep up the discipline of the army. When one or two members hinted that the house was not in possession of the truth, and that the deed was a black one, up started a dozen defenders, who asserted just the contrary, and maintained that Lord Keane deserved great credit for his conduct on that occasion. It is therefore duly recorded in the Debates of Parliament, that the censure of Lord Keane for the death of the man was a foul libel, and originated in the rascality of the Indian press; and the future his-torian who may resort to the archives of the House for facts, as to the fountain of truth, will thus be led to deliver to his readers, 'the thing that is not;' for it is searcely possible for any thing to be more repugnant to the truth, than the version of the story which the House resolved to

patronize. As it is of some importance, however, that the

that of our descendants, we have copied a letter from the Agra Ukhbar, signed by "One who was present," on the accuracy of which we think full reliance can be placed. It corresponds in all its details of this lamentable deed, with the statements we have received from the various individuals who were in the camp at the time; and with the general impression which prevails on this subject in the best informed circles in India.

BENGAL HURKARU, JUNE 3. The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the Roneo. Pollock, from London 23d Jan., and Cape of Good Hope 23d April.

A few particulars of the capture of the Ghiljie Fort, at which Capt. Saunders, of the Engineers, and others, where wounded, have reached us since our last. It appears, that Captain Saunders was knocked over, in an attempt to blow open the gate—his light was extinguished, and he much hurt. Lieut. Studdart, (Bombay Engineers) then took his place, and succeeded in blowing open the gate. At the first on-slaught, our storming party was driven back, but at the second attempt Cartain Macan, who but at the second attempt, Captain Macan, who by this time had been joined by Capt. Saunders, made good his entrance, at the head of about 200 men, and after a short conflict took posses. sion of the place. The garrison was not numerous, but it is said, that they fought well. Several of them fell under Capt. Saunders' own hand.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 3.

Yesterday's Semaph re announced the arrival of the Elizabeth, Hamlin, from the Downs 1 t February and Madras 27th May; the Lena, Ford, from the Mauritius 1.1 April, and Colombo 23 | May, and the Colonel Burney, Crisp, from Muscat 10th May.

We understand that Colonel Tapp is about to resign the command of the Nusseeree Battalion to be succeede I by Major N. Penny, the prosent Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Presidency Division. Major Penny will be replaced by Captain Rowcroft of the 1st Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

COURT MARTIAL ON COLONEL JOHN SMITH, 20 LIGHT CAV-ALRY.

DEFENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,-Rarely I believe has it happened that any person, more especially an Officer of the rank 1; have the honor to hold, has been brought to trial, as I am, upon a charge the first The following detail of the distribution of the instance of which carries upon the fice of Officers of 41. M.'s 55th Rogt, lately embacked it its own refutation, and the second would do so, was the letter upon which it is Clear as this is I will make it clearer-I will render " assurance doubly sure," by a minute and complete explanation.

> I beg to premise that I have never been introduced to Captain Harper, and know nothing of him personally, as appears by his answer to my single question, and therefore, the existence of malice between either of us is quite out of the question.

> My letter to the Accountant General (a copy of which was with all fairness sent to the Paymaster as affecting his Department,) was not intended as a complaint against Captain Harper, but as from the whole tenor of it appears, was written with the view of making a complete exposition of an existing evil to a high public functionary, who I conceived had the power of preparing for it a remedial regulation.

I commence, i n the 2d and 3d paras by stating certain facts regarding the distribution of Lottery Tickets by Captain Harper ; I appear to have e red in stating, that the Paymaster had made aplication for more Tickets, but as in this instance of the charge, the error does not effect the point mooted, and is therefore immaterial, I shall make no further observation upon it. The main facts are correct, and appear so by the evidence. The object of this part of my letter was to shew the faultiness of the working of the present system, that The case of the trooper who was put to death the distribution of Tickets, at the pleasure in Lord Keane's camp, is one in point. It was and direction of the Paymaster, had operated unequally, and therefore that the discretion should no longer be permitted. The reasoning of the 4th para, the

Court will observe is altogether general, I can m st conscientiously declare, intended to be so .- I say that if the sale of sure and discretion of the Paymaster of permitted to buy at 11-and the same arregulated and market exchange, a door change. is opened to him, for illicit gain, and that he must be exposed to unusual temptation, charge, founded upon a letter which con--who under full knowledge of the present state of affairs can doubt this? the door is not only opened, but widely open- the extent indicated by the charge, for who (for no Paymaster, but the Hyderabad letter to the Assistant Adjutant General for the benefit of the present age, at least for Paymaster is exposed to it) but great. I would not understand me as secusing

will shortly explain the nature and extent of it. It arises from two causes.

The first difference between the regulated and real exchange, more than 10 per

The second is the potentiality of the Paymaster's profiting by this difference, if the sale of Lottery Tickets depend upon his pleasure and discretion.

The first and chief cause, without which the other would fail, rests entirely with Government. Troops in the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force are paid in a deteri rated coin, at a high fictitious value.

They are paid in Hyderabad Rupees, at the regulated exchange of 111 for 100 Company's Rupees, whilst the real ex-change is above 121-10 per cent difference. Now if the troops were paid at the real exchange, of course Lottery Tickets, and all articles tendered for sale by the British Government, would be sold also at the real exchange and thus Lottery Tickets would be of no more value at Hydera . bad than at Madras, and the evil system I complain of, would no longer ex st. Here Gentlemen, you may naturally ask,-why, if you pretend to act upon purely public grounds, did not you seek a radical cure for the evil? Why not strike at what acknowledge to be the first and chief cause of it? Why not go to the fountain head and solicit from the justice of Government that it hould pay its troops in the Hyderabad Subsidary Force at the real exchange? Gentlemen—I did so in Sept mber of last year, by a Memorial to Government, as yet unaswered, praying that my Regiment might be paid at the real exchange, and of course the grant of justice to all parties must have followed the g ant of justice to one.

This by the way .- The regulated exchange still continues here, and as a necessary result, if a converted article, such as a Lottery Ticket, be for sale by Government, open the Madras price,-10 per cent, may instanter be made upon the t ansaction, by buying at the regulated, and immediately selling at the real exchange, What then is to prevent the Paymaster, if the sale of Tickets depend upon his discretion and pleasure, as in his evidence Captain Harper himseif admits that it does, from taking himself, or giving to a favored individual, any number of Lottery Tickets, sent to his Office for sale, upon every one of which 10 per cent, may be gained.

I did not say, or insinuate that Captain Harper, or any previous Hyderabac Paymaster, has bought Tickets for resale,my belief is that it has never yet been done -but that is not the question. The paymaster has the power to do so, and against that power I protest. In the 2d and 3d paras. the Court will observe, I shew the evil of trusting the Paymaster with discretion in its actual growth, in the 4th para. iaits possible growth. In the 2d and 3d paras. I shew what has happened, in the 4th largue upon what may nappen. I do not say that the door to illicit gain has been entered, but that it is open, and ought to be shut,-I do not say that the Paymuster has yielded to temptation, but that temptation exists, and ought to be removed. and here I may ask whether temptation can appear a [light danger to any true Christian who under Divine Precept daily prays to be delivered from it.

Sir, I submit that the strictly public object of the letter, is abundantly manifested by the concluding Para. in which I recommend, from the premises, the establishment of a remedial regulation of perfect equity as regards all parties. Is there any thing per. sonal, as touching Captain Harper, in the restraint reposed to be put upon his Office ? Is there any thing selfish as regards myself, my rank, or the service to which I belong? Is there any thing unjustly exclusive in the proposition ?-No-I say allot the tickets proportionably amongst those receiving pay from the British Government, let them pay for them at the rate at which they receive their pay-for, "I presume "tat Lottery tickets are only intended for "issue at the regulated exchange to those " who receive their pay at a similar rate"

The Nizam's Officers, who receive their Lottery Tickets depend upon the plea- pay at 21 per cent, have no claim to be the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force for the gument applies to all people of every detime being, be he whom he may) nomination out of the service, whose receipts from the very great difference between the and issues, are guided by the real ex-

I now come to the 2d instance of the tains in truth a distinct complaint against Captain Harper personally, not however to ed. The temptation is not only unusual, upon reading the quoted sentences of my

Captain Harper of dishonesty? The previous para. totally and distinctly acquitting him, from such an imputation, being omitted. The complaint is bounded to his unequal allotment of the Lottery Tickets entrusted to him for sale, to his giving and abstracting them at pleasure, to his making the sale of them a matter of patronage.

Is there any thing said, or insinuated in the complaint, of his making illicit gain by the sale of them, -and is it not distinctly stated, that the price of the 5 Minus Tickets, of the 20 stopped from the 2d Cavalry Abstracts, was returned at the same time that the remaining 15 where sent.

I complain of the Commission of a wrong by Captain Harper, but not of a crime, and ask in justice to the rights my of myself and others for the support of the Birgadier in ascertaining if Captain Harpers received 20 Tickets for the 2d Cavalry-why, he, abstracted, and otherwise appropria ted 5 of the 20 "

The complaint is made to the Brigadier as being a wrong within his power to remedy, and which did not call for the interference of highs er authority. . Why I know not, but the only acknowledgement of this letter I have receive ed is its present appearance, in the form of a Charge.

I appear to have erred, most unaccountably in stating that the Paymaster had made application for more Tickets, -I can only say that the letter to the Assistant Adjutant General was written by the regular Regimental Staff, upon my dictation, with a document before us which we understood as I have stated. How. ever, the original document is not forthcoming & leardily concede, therefore, that the presumption must be that it does not exist; reasoning upon this hypothesis,-I have to remark.

First.—There can be no wrong, in supposing that Captain Harper, either made, or did not make an application, for more Tickets, to the Superintendent of the Government Lotteries. for there is no crunicality of the slightest shade, either in the fact, or the omission of it,

Secondly - My supposition that the Superintendent of the Lottery, wholly, and not partially complied, with any requisition the Paymas-ter might have made for Tickets, is a mere conjecture, and whether right or wrong, free from all blame.

Thirdly .- Upon my conjecture (erroneous grant) of the Paymaster baving received 20 Tickets, was there any thing wrong, in my supposing that the Paymaster had abstracted 5 of the 20, as from his own evidence it appears he had already done in the former Lottery— Nay further, Captain Harper produces a Register abounding with additions and abstractions be adds 5 Tickets to the number at first appropriated to Brigadier Wahab, and then abstracts them again, and in the same manner, according to his own testimony, in numerous other instances; so that if the abstractions of Tickets was a matter difficult to explain, I would take this Register and illustrate the meaning of it therefrom.

Sir, is it not to the last degree ridiculous to impute to me guilt-for conjecturing that Captain Harper did what by his own evidence i appears he considers he has a right to do, and which eight by the Register produced by him-self, it is shown, he has also beauty exerted.

I grant that I considered what Captain Hara

per bolds to be perfectly justifiable, wrong, and complained of it accordingly, but I submit that there is no guilt in erroneously complaining of the commission of grong by another, provid ed that there be, bona files in the complaint which I think it cannot be gainsayed is dis played throughout the whole of the letter now sub judice.

I cannot take leave of the Charge, withou calling your astention to the preposterous illegal, and inequitable principle laid down in i for your adoption. Shakespeere somewhere put into the mouth of one of his imaginary perso

" And thus do we of wisdom, and if reach" " By indirections find directions out."

The preparer of this charge, with reversed wisdom, requires you to find out indirections from directions, and that the man who walk in a straight course intends a crooked one : you are called upon to convict me of " unwarrant- Ramsay... able insinuations" in other language, to interlret alle lged words vaguely and with a crimina . bias, instead of strictly and with a liberal inclination, as reason and common sense peremp. torily demand. You are required to find that I insinuate what I do not say, - that I mean more than I express-that I intimate what I do not indicate. In short you are called upon to decide under the divided influence of the faculities of imagination and judgment. And mark Gen lemen how one wrong leads to another, if instead of springing upon me with this charge,-I had with Military fairness, been called upon for an explanation of what appeared doubtful in my letters, very thing would have been cleared up, and the novel doctrine of " unwarrantable insinuations," would never have been heard of. In conclusion I can most honestly and truly declare, that both the letters were written from a sense of public duty, and without any intention in ether, to impute to Captain Harper immoral or dishonorable acts

Independently of the disgrace inflicted upon me by this prosecution, I have with great pecuniary loss, been summoned hither above 260 miles, in the most distressing weather, upon a charge which would have been immediately cleared up if there had been a call for explanation, as I submit is usual in matters of far less doubt than those now under consideration, and, I therefore trust, that with my clearance, by an honorable acquittal, you will pronounce the charge vexatious.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH, Lieut Col. 2d Light Cavalry. SPECTATOR, JUNE 5.

Domestic Occurrence.

At Girgaum, on the 13th Instant, Mr. Joseph Maria Duarte aged 30 years, sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.



MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorabl the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steam Frigate with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 19th of June next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Sec-etary to Government bay Castle, 10th May 1841.

Dipping Arrivals and Bepartures.

June 15th, Barque Fergus, W. Lister, Master, from Aden 5th Instant. Passengers.—Captain Edmunds, J. Goolden, Esq. J. Pugh, Esq. J. Leynel Esq.

DEPARTURES.

June 13th, Ship Good Success, H. Fraser, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Mr. Lenox, and one Native.

Do. 15th, Ship Caledonia, J. F. Burn, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Major and Mrs. Cowper, and 12 Natives.

Do. do. Duke of Broute, F. A. Payne, Master, to London. Passenger.—Mr. E. Warwick.

shipping in the Warbour.

Names.	For	To Sail.	Agents
A Steamer	Suez	19th June	Supt. Indian Navy.
A Steamer	. Sucz	19th July	Supt. Indian Navy.
Halifax Packet.		Despatch.	Gillanders, Ewart& Co
William Miles	Tan land	25th From	Pollexien, Milne & Co
Colo denie	London.	Doornat June	Pottexien, Milne & Co
Cale donia	- Liverpool.	Despatch.	Mr. E. Bates,
Belvidere	. Liverpool.	in June	
China	doc	do	W. & A. Graham & Co
Ellora	· Clyde	Despatch.	Skinner & Co.
Lion	· Liverpool.	do.	Foster & Co.
Tory	. do.	20th June	Forbes & Co.
Inglis	London .	25th June	B.&A. Hormusjee & C
Lady Feversha			Dirom, Carter & Co.
Ritchie	Liverpool	Desnatch	Grey & Co.
Britons Queen	Liverpoot	do.	E W. J.
Tarions Gueen	Lavergoot		E. Maclean & Co.
Louisa			Grey & Co.
Anne		do.	Remington & Co.
Shannon	Liverpool	m June.	Forbes & Co.
St. Lawrence	Liverpool	, 20th June	Forbes & Co.
Lady East	Liverpool	m June	Foster & Co.
Margaret	. London.	20th June	Forbes & Co.
Florist		Despatch.	Foster & Co
Royal Sovereign	do.	Do	D. Carter & Co.
Argyll	Clade	J-Da	M. Carter & Co.
Engine	Ciyue	Do	Maevicar Burn & Co.
Euxine	London.	. Du	Grey & Co.
Resource	London.	Do.,	R. Steuart and Co.
Guisachan.	China .	. Do	Dirom Carter and Co.
North Pole			Grey and Co.
Monarch		Do	B. & A. Hormusjee.
Windsor Castle.	Do	Do	Higginson & Cardwell
Ospray	-t		Gillanders, Ewart &:C
Sir C. Maleolm			
Bomanjee Ho			The State of
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Cursetje e Cowa			B.XA. Hormusjee & C.
		Same 16	1 7 1 11 1 1
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Lady Grant	China	. Despatch.	Kimehund Motichund
Mor		dele de	Viccajee Merjee.
Inez	Macao	Despatch.	Aganoor Sons &Co.
Wellington			Viccajee Merjee. Aganoor Sons &Co. J. Nesserwanjee Wady
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H. M.'s Sloop of War Larne.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Auckland, Ariadne, Indus, Cleopatra, and Sessetris, Brigs, Taptee, Tigris and Palindrus; Schooner Royal Tiger; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva; Cutter Nurbudda.

Yacht Prince Regent.

Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazul Rahimon, Alliance, Hannich, Loyd Custle, Rangoon, Patsunker, Savoy, Farney, Lodense

Lord Castle, Rangoon, Petamber Savoy, Fannay, Lodea Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud au

Bena res.

Portaguese— Brig of War Cassadore Affricano

Names	From	To Sail.	Agents.
Sophia	London.	Marchlo	Foster & Co.
*Glenelg	do.	April 18	Remington & Co.
*Osceola		Marchll	
*Six		Mar. 27	Forbes & Co.
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* Asiatic,	do.	Mar. 16	Set I Company to the second of the
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	aide Shields		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
James & Tl		Feb. 25	
	Liverpoo	I Sept. 1	Foster & Co.
*Abbotsford		Sept. 28	
*Gondolfer.		Sept. 23	
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*H. McCon	nick. do.	Dec. 18	是是是是一种。
*Balfour	do.	Mar. 9	The state of the s
*Circassian	do.	Mar. 9	Ca4 - 275-
Cath erine		Mar. 10	A ST. SHIPTER CHEEK
*Baboo		April 3	Flore Street Avenue
*Leonard D	obbin do.	Mar. 11	
Thalia		May 1	McG., Brownrigg & Co
Bangalore		April 12	
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. Have sailed by the latest



CORRESPONDENCE.

" COTTON TRADE AND THE POST OFFICE AT VINGORLA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SIR,-It is almost three years since I came and established at this place the speculation of carrying on a Cotton Trade and am thriving pretty well in my endeavours: the only interruption I feel is the non-receipt of my Southern letters regularly, although a Post Office Clerk is stationed at this place. The Northern Mails are daily received and despatched, but the Southern only twice a week, this is an hindrance of the greatest inconvenience both to the public at large and my-self, notwithstanding my disbursing yearly an enormous sum of money to Government on ac-

count of duties upon all my Cotton exportation. It will be of little or no expense to Government, if orders are issued for the daily receipt and despatch of the Southern Mails as is the case with the Northern ones, and thereby relieve the public and myself from the inconvenience we are at

With regard to the present incumbent who is conducting the Post Office duties at this station, I must in justice to him observe that his duties are not so laborious as in some other stations, where the receipt and despatch both of the Northern, Southern and even Centre Mails are daily carrying on, besides which the Post Office Clerk

the same authority, which is against all the Regulations enacted by Government.

I remain Sir, your very obedient Servant,

"NEMO POTEST SERVIRE DUOBUS DOMINIS:
Vingorla, 8th June 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. every one who keeps a servant can, I am sure, take care to have themse bear witness to its correctness.

A man employs a servant—a cook or butles attached to that title.

for instance, gives him money and sends him to I am desirous however that it should not be under-the market for provisious. He returns home with stood that I mean to say that ethnography should there is no good meat in the market, neither is

is dead or dying al ho he forgets not his feigned distress, at such an event, -to invite a few of his employers silver spoons or other little etecters as

accompany him.

What then is the master to do? To go to law? No-experience perhaps has taught him the folly of such a step. But notens outens go to law be must for in a few days after his servant has left him, he re-appears with all the impudence imaginable to demand his Pagar, which on being refused he immediately proceeds like a tun bred attorney to lodge a complaint against his master in the Court of Requests on Police Office.

Poor master is summoned before II, M. Justices

of the Peace-yes before the 'Right Worshipful Bench, (what a euphonious sound !) The parties are confronted—a worthy representative of Jus-the then asks the master the reason of his not having paid his servant the wages due to him. It is vain or the fortunate master to plead facts-

and prove them. In the eyes of Justice it matters not whether a servant robs you openly, after probably defrauding you previously every day for half a year. Nor is it any consequence whether your Cook leaves you without your dinner after you. hard day's work is over-whether your Gorawalla ing your horse or your mussaul lets you make your light, or brush your own shoes.

Tis all the same to H. M. Justices. "The poor innocent native' must have his wages. This s the opinion of the well paid Magistrate or wealthy set of Justices of the Quorum-who then has the hardihood to oppose such oracles of wis-dom? None for their decisions are considered infallible!!

Yours very truly, REFORM.

5th June, 1841.

WE insert the communication of "REFORM" with great we conceive that it is high time that so was done to correct the crying evil. In a short time we intent to go into the subject and sift it well—Ed. Bombay Gazette.

Original Articles on Science and Literature.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

Note on the classification of the human races of Mankind by J. J. d'Omalius d'Halloy, Member of the Royal Academy of sciences and belles lettres.

A little work with which I am now occupied has enabled me to compose a table of the different races of man, which I think it my duty to present to the academy, and I do this not because I have the pretension to give to the world any thing new, as works of this description may be considered ra- present population of Europe, and I believe it to b ther as compilations which succeed each other with slight variations; but it appeared to me probable that this communication in ght give rise to some interesting remarks which might enable me to introduce some ameliorations in this first

We are already well awere that the Zoological study of the human race has proved to us that in them we may distinguish three well defined or characteristic modifications or limits, which are often designated by the names of the white race. the yellow race, and the black race, but whether the causes to which we owe the existence of the emblems or types of those three divisions have also produced other less certain modifications; or whether the faculty possessed by all mankind of reproduction amongst each other, has given birth to different intermediate shades, those three races are so mingled with each other that the lines of demarcation are extremely difficult to trace, and if some authors have classed all the people of the earth in the three divisions above mentioned, others on the contrary, add thereto a more or less considerable number. Without pretending that the line adopted by the first is more rational than that of the second, I have thought it right to fellow the more ordinary custom, which admits of two other divisions to the same rank under the

names of the red race and the brown race. Oue can easily conceive that the features which serve to distinguish men belonging to one and the same race being less important, and that intermixtures of these men being easier and more frequent than between men of different races, the establishment of the sub-divisions, according to their zoological characters, becomes very difficult; hence the greater number of Ethnographers have had recourse, for this end, to notions taken from language and history; but it is to be remarked that, on one side, a number of people exist whose language is not sufficiently known to us, or of whose origin we have no historical information, and that, on another side, these notions are sometimes capable of leading into error, as experience proves that one people can take the name and tengue of another people, who, in reality, is confounded among that which in this way loses its social character, which, being more numerous than the other, soon imprints its zoological characters upon the new association. Thus it is, for example, that if one considered language alone, one ought to consider the negroes of Hayti as Frenchmen, and if one only regarded the origin of the people who bear the name of the French, the Burgundians and the Lombards of the present day, then these ought to be classed amongst the people of Germany; however, if we compare the features and the languages of those people, we are convinced that the ancient Franks, Burgundians and Lombards, only formed the lesser portion of the population of the countries which they conquered, and that they were soon confounled in that population. In fact, if one pays attention to the physical adherence with which the at this station is handsomely rewarded by Go-vernment on a salary above 40 (forty) Rupees tention to the physical adherence with which the per month, by his holding two situations, one of the Kotwal and the other of the Post Office Clerk, state of the Globe, one feels convinced that when tention to the physical adherence with which the prefer physical type to linguistic distinctions. and four men to endeavour to get hold of some Zoological characters are gifted, in the present which must in the nature of things be hypothetical. of them, we succeeded only in securing one state of the Globe, one feels convinced that when

this is also an abuse on the part of Government a people presents the forms of a different race to in allowing a person to hold two appointments in that announced by their tongue or by history, one and the same Department and under one and that announced by their tongue or by history, this circumstance must necessarily result from the successive crossings of the individuals of that race with those of another race have been such, that at present there is more of the blood of this last race in their veins than of that of the other. For example, that the blood of the first Portuguese established at Congo, who, by uniting themselves successively with the negresses, have DEAR SIR,—Menial servants form the most entirely acquired the characters of the negroes, independently impudent class of people in Bombay. ought to be classed by the naturalist and by the However paradoxical this assertion may seem ethnographer with the negroes, although they ethnographer with the negroes, although they take care to have themselves considered politically as Portuguese, on account of the advantages

the market for provisions. He returns home with stood that I mean to say that ethnography should the worst articles he can procure—but takes care neglect the information drawn from Lanwith the utmost sang froid " Saheb Buzar meh that when one can makeuse of zoological characte kooch acha Ghos neu hy -our kooch murchee our the latter ought always to predominate over the moorgee be neh hy Tirkaree to bilkool neh." Sir former. It is more difficult to fix one's opinion when, the zoological characters can render no

there is no good meat in the market, neither is there any fish or fowl, and vegetables cannot be assistance the tokens taken from history or from language, find themselves in opposition. After half starving and chearing his master to each other; thus it is for instance, that for two or three months, he thinks proper some it is very difficult to judge if there is more Celtie fine day to walk off with French leave, on the plea, that either his father or mother, or his 41st cousin speak French. Spanish and Portuguese. So it appears to more than the characters can render no assistance the tokens taken from history or from language, find themselves in opposition to each other; thus it is for instance, that it is very difficult to judge if there is more Celtie fine day for walk off with French leave, on the plea, that either his father or mother, or his 41st cousin speak French. Spanish and Portuguese. So it appears to me to be preferable to make the classification of the preferable to the pre speak French, Spanish and Portuguese. So it appears to me to be preferable to make the classifications according to the language than to immerge oneself into researches more or less con-

> I shall add finally that there is a third order of considerations to which one should pay attengeographical position of the countries where those people have been originally developed—you will perceive that I have often made use of this consideration in the establishment of my table.
>
> When you examine the white race, purely with

espect to zoology, one may discover four principal tokens : the men with fair hair, blue eyes and very white complexion; the men with red hair; the men with black hair and white complex. ion : the men with black hair and eyes and more or less of a swarthy com, lexion; but whenever we attempt to make a classification of people ac-cording to this distinction, we find that the e are so many mixtures and that we break so many affinities, that after all we pre ty generally have recouse to the linguistic considerations; and under this latter aspect, modern science has made a very important discovery when obliged to acknowledge that almost all European languages, transfers to you the pleasant occupation of clean- as well as those of the Persians and of the Hindoos, were conjected with the Sanscrit language of the ancient sacred books of the Hindoos. But in deducing from this, circumstance the reunion of all those people into one and the same branch, we should group together the whitest and brownest men of the white race; without par of ambiguity we may comprehend the people who are first on the list of modern civilisation in the same division with others wato are very distant from it, and thus cause to disappear from science the European group which is so generally admit-ted by those persons who do not make systematie classifications,

Hence it appeared to me that one might avoid those inconveniencies in regarding as particular and who present the last degree of degradation branches the European part and the Asiatic part manifest in the human speches. of the imm use division of the people who speak deviating much from the classifications most generally received, one may obtain a division in four branches which one may consider as geographical side they are respectively composed of the people who originally developed themselves to the north west north each to the careful to the careful to the careful to the careful to the approximative indicates of the third approximative indicates of normalities. the Sanscritic languages; in this manner, without west, north east, to the south east, and to th south east of Caucasus, and who are howeve in affinity with the linguistic and historica considerations. I do not however deny that on

may perhaps contest this latter assertion, in consequence of a generally received into that great part of the population of Europe is owing to the Asiatics who have introduced themselves ther within the lapse of historical time ; I may at pr the descendants of the Asiatics contributed to th demonstrated that all the people which I class in the European branch, existed in Europe at the earliest period known to history.

The circumstance that civilisation was develo

ped to the south of Caucasus earlier than to the north, is the reason why the Arameen branch has often been placed at the head of the series, which destroys all the zoological and social affinities, because in this manner they place the people as brown and us barbarous as the wandering tribes (no nades) of the deset of Africa before the whitest and most civilized people of the earth But it appears to me that one should pay more attention to the whole development of civizilation than to the period, for that period may depend upon accidental circumstances, whereas the whole should belong to considerations of disposition or aptitude. Thus if you pay attention to the state into which the Aramees have refallen at present, and to the height to which the Europeans have rised themselves. One must admit that the latter have a greater aptitude than the former towards civilization. So that in placing the whitest branch at the head of the white race, in the same manner that one places that before the coloured races, one will obtain, as well for physical as intellectual qualities, a series decreasing as regularly as possible.

I make use of this last expression because na-

turalists-know that the reticular disposition of resemblances which exists between the beings, causes at every instant the destruction of the accidental reconciliations, and when I place in my table three entire branches between the No. ghais and the Calmacks or Elenthes, I no more destroy the natural series than when zoologists place the two great classes of birds and reptiles between the porpoise and the shark, whence the vulgar only perceive two species of fishes; for in the same manner that certain resemblances of form between some mamillary and the fishes does not change any thing of the whole affinities which characterise the four great classes of vertebral animals, the resemblance of some of the people of the branch the Scythians with the yellow race, should not oblige us to place this branch at the end of the white race. Besides, it is not in the ancient empire of Gengiskhan that we should search for the real affinities of the Scythian branch, we should rather search among the Quaines, who carried agriculture to the frozen Instant, we were sailing for the Port of Bomregions of the northern Cape, and with whom we bay in 35 Fathoms of water about 50 miles regions of the northern Cape, and with whom we

. What is here said of the Sancrit we might with equal foundation apply to the Celtic, inasmuch as the Sanscrit contains words which in linguistic analogy are evidently of Celtic origin; and besides it is now pretty clear one might say even to demonstration that these sacred books of the Hindoos cannot claim the antiquity of some Greek and Roman writers. After all the reasoning of M. d'Halloy, 1 think Ethnologists will

again find this red hair which, as we are if ed by Chinese historians, characterized the Turkis, people before they were subdued by the Mongols. It is moreover to be remarked that if the Scythia. branch is connected with the yellow race, the Arameen and Hindoo branches are connected

with the black race.

I have nothing to say concerning the subdivision I have nothing to say concerning the subdivision of the yellow race in three branches which respectively have for tokens the Chinese, the Mongols and the diminutive people of the regions bordering on the north pole, this being the line most generally adopted; but I wish it to be remarked that I have discarded the opinion of these Ethnographers who, who on account of some resemnographers who, who on account of some resemblauce in the language, class the Laplanders in the family of the Finlander, because the zoological characters of those two races are so different, that it appears to me to be absolutely indispensable to separate them, the more so because the identity of the language is far from being deto charge his master with double the price he gase and from history; on the contrary I acknow pensable to separate them, the more so because gave for them. On being asked why he could not ledge, that there are a great number of circums the identity of the language is far from being deproduce better meat or other food—he replies tances, where they should be followed; I only say monstrated, and that it is probable that the resemblances indicated, only consist in the introduction of a certain number of Finlandist words into the language of the Laplanders, a circumstance which generally takes place when a savage people find themselves in connexion, (or have intercourse) with a more enlightened people. On the other hand, as the Laplanders never could have fallen in the way of the cingering Mongols, it does not appear to me to be possible that one can are geographically nearer the people of the yellow race, have preserved their distinctive characters. Thus I am led to believe that the Lapla ders are descended from a tribe of Samoiedes who, arrated from the principal group by the progress of the Finlanders and have by their intercourse with those people so completely modified their language that you cannot now trace its origin.

I have left according to the most ordinary cus-tom, the Ainas in the yellow race and the Abyssinnians in the white race; but I am inclined to be-lieve that the latter would be better placed in the black race, and as to the former, they are so little known that one has so to speak only negative notions respecting them.

The division of the red race into two branches is purely geographical, and the subdivision which I give of the southern branch is the copy of that which M. A. d'Orbigry lately presented to the Academy of Sciences of the Institution of France. The three branches which I indicate in the brown race corresponds with the three divisions proposed a few years ago, by M. Dumont d'Urville, in which I have made no other alteration but that of replacing the epithet Powesian, which does not accord with the extension generally given to Polynesee, by that of Tabouenne, taken from the use of Tabou, which M. d'Urville signalizes as one of the most peremptory characters of his Polynesian group.

Finally, I have divided the black race into two geographical branches which appear to have suf-ficiently distinct tokens, but both of which offer mo-difications which are more or less similar to the other races, and I have united under the name of Endamenes, (proposed lately,) all those people refound in some of the mountains in the southeast of Asia, or wandering in the solitudes of Australia, the greater part of which are unknown

The figures of the table which indicate the

e	abbroximative intrication or hobitation	ous.
r	DIVISION OF RACES AND BRAN	снев.
al e	White race Scythian 21,000,000	442,000,000.
i- a	Yellow race Mongol	220,000,000.
0	Red race (Hyperborean	5,000,000.
n.	Brown race (Tabonen, branch 1,000,000 Micronesian 100,000 Malays 16,000,000	117,00,000.
e e	Black race Western	1.42 000 000
10	Hybrides such as half casts tawnies, Zambas &c Total	



Ye fair, possessed of ev'ry charm To captivate the will; Whose smiles can rage itself disarm Whose frowns at once can kill: Say, will you deign the verse to hear, Where flatt'ry bears no part; An honest verse that flows sincere And condid from the heart.

Great is your pow'r but greater yet, Mankind it might engage; If, as ve all can make a net, Ye all could make a cage : Each nymph a thousand hearts may take; For who's to beauty blind? But to what end a pris ner make, Unless we've strength to bind?

Attend the counsel often told, Too often told in vain; Learn that best art, the art to hold, And lock the lover's chain : Gamesters to little purpose win, Who lose again as fast; Tho' beauty may the charm begin, Tis sweetness makes it last.

POLICE OFFICE.

The Deposition of William Emery, Master of the Ship Westmoreland, Inhabitant of Bombay, taken upon oath before me, E. F. Danvers Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, on Monday the 14th day of June 1841.

Which said Deponent on his oath aforesaid saith. I am the master of the Barque West, moreland. On Thursday afternoon the 10th moreland. On Thursday afternoon the 10th S.W. of this Harbour; at 3 P. M. the 1st Officer came to my Cabin and informed me that the ship was surrounded by bales of Cotton. I immediately went on Deck and observed a number of bales floating around the ship, but more particularly to windward, I hauled the Ship up two points, and found that the number of Cotton bales increased about the vessel, I then lowered the boat with a second Officer

on 28 June, 2017

Ked G. and T. No. 1, I saw by the Ship one of which

in the log slate and it was

subsequently entered into the log Book by the Chief Officer, I did not distinguish any mark on any of the other Cotton bales. Nor was any further memorandum made by the Ships Officers. I cann t say the exact number of bales which I saw, but should suppose there may have been 3 or 4 hundred, I do not think there were more in sight. The Cotton appeared to have been only a short time in the water. There was no appearance whatever of a wreck, I saw nothing floating about except the Cot. ton. My boat was lowered for about two hours, I then hoisted her up as the eea was muring tremendously high and I wished the boat to be hauled up before dusk,

(Signed) W. EMERY, Master of the Westmoreland. Taken and sworn before me on the 14th day of June 1841.

(Signed) E. F. DANVERS, Junior Magistrate of Police.

Standing Notice.

contemporary the United Service Guzette has acknowledged to have carried on system of espionage in correspondence directed to the BOMBAY GAZETTE. We beg to request that our correspondent's will be careful in future to write BOMBAY GAZETTE so legible, that the United Service Gazette will neither need his spectacles nor an oxy-hydrogen microscope to discover his " mistakes."



Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice

Wednesday, June 16, 1841.

- 202 202 -ARRIVED June 15, Barque Forgus, W.

Lister, Master, from Aden 5th Instant .-Passengers: Captain Edmunds, J. Goolden, Esq. J. Pugh, Esq. J. Lewelyo, Esq. -Intelligence : At Aden, H. C. Block Ship Charger, H. C. S. War Clive; H. C. Stea. mer Berenice ; H. C. Steamer Victoria, left Aden 4th June for Suez.

the 3rd, Madras to the 7th instant, Ceylon to the 27th May and Northwest Provinces to the 5th June, but with the excep. tion of the latter, they are void of intelligence of much importance.

FROM the Agra Ukhbar we learn that a inevitable. If this should really to n out to be the case there will be the soldier's motto in full demand, promotion and prize money.

apprary the Aurora blished at Smyrna in e, we have extracted of intelligence. We way that it affords see this ephemeral s and literature of in its style and in By the arrival of ido from Crete, in

put in possession This Island is in a state of great confasion and disturbance. About 2500 of the Greeks have taken up arms; but as yet no mischief has been done. These insurgents it is said, have sent a memor al to the British, French and Russian Consuls, stating that they are ready to submit themselves to the wishes of the said three pow-

ers, they being the protectors of Greece. Some troops have already arrived here from Constantinople and others are shortly to arrive. It is reported that as soon as the expected um er of troops have ar-rived an attack will immediately be made on the rebels.

Up to the day of the departure of the skirmi-h hal taken place: without any contest or

empt of Court which last created much ed in the imprisonal and the mother ur next we intend

ght intermission o e rain returned at si evening.

THE article which appeared in our last issue has it would appear, answered the purpose designed. We congratulate the culprit on that tenderness of consience that is constrained to admit its guilt of a crime which any respectable individual would shudder ar. Although no hint was given as to the perpetrator of the crime the United Service Gazette, to use an Old Bailey phrase, considers that his atrocities have reached their full weight, and his sin has found him out. The United Service Gazette has acknowledged his guilt of E-pionage and states that it has more than once occurred and the vice, which he would missome "wistake" has become so habitual that he cannot break himself it. The organs of secretiveness and destructiveness appear to be tuly developed in the crantum of our preeration suggests to he the propriety of breaking his bas habit of opening letters addressed to us, before he has the audacity to complain of their being brought to him

To correct the wrong dine us by these "mistakes" and to inflict punishment on the guilty offender we intend the foll wing notice to be a standing acknowledgment of the Sin committed an | admitted :

We thank the United Service Gazette f r the acknowledgment of his faults, and as we wish to put his Sin ever before him, we have directed that the following be a,

STANDING NOTICE. Our contemporary the United Service Gazette has acknowledged to have carried on a system espionage in correspondence directed to the Bombay Gazette. We beg to request that our correspondents will be esreful in future to write Bombay Gazette so legible that the United Service Carette in the United Service vice Gazette will neither need his spectacles nor an oxy-hydrogen microscope to detect his " mis-takes."

THE affairs of the late Rajah of Sattarah are about to be brought to the notice of the House of Commons, and we sincerely trust a Committee will be formed to inquire into every detail of the conduct and movements of the deposed Rajah: -of the result we have but little doubt, it must be favorable Rajah of Sattarah, was deposed by Sir to his restoration.

Mr. Hume, who knows something of India and the Company's affairs, introduced the matter to the House on the night of the Tuesday, April 6th and remarked-

"That he had given notice of his intention to present a petition that day from the Rajah of Sattara He had friend and devoted ally, or a treathe original pet on in the Mahratta cherous enemy. The Bombay Go- Royal master petitioned in the norm. CALCUTTA papers have been received to language and also a translation, but vernment considered it more politic ing for a trial, and echoed the prayer though he had used all diligence he to take the unfavorable side, be- of the petition in the evening, acknowthe House could not receive the original without a translation, he would postpone the presentation until after cause as Sir John Malcolm has it ledging that could any offence, even of at the fact of Her Mujesty the Que the most trivial nature be proved then protection from the intrigue and taken for the native princes until it is inimical to our interests." But postpone the presentation until after Easter, when he should have a trausort is current that a war with Nepaul is lation prepared, and lay both before to our interrogation, did a love of reply could be obtained from his mithe House. He would now more for truth, did respect for his own charac the documents relating to the Rajah's ter and dignified station cause him case, as the President of the b and of to reject with scorn the ungeneruos control did not object. The hon. member then moved for copies of a letter from the Vakeels of the Rajah of Sattara to the hon, the Court of Directors of the East India company and ously could not, admit that he was President of the Board of Control; guilty of a crime of which when inlated London the 8th day of February, 1841; of a letter from Major-general. cent. But his territory stood in the Lodwick to the court of Directors of way of the Company, he had a good the East India company dated the 9th day of October, 1840; of a petition from Meer Afzal All, Vakeel of the Ex-Rajah of Sattara to the hon, the court of Directors of the East India Company dated the 14th day of September 1840, with the court's reply; of all communications from the Bombay Government to the court of Direc. tors of the East India Company, transmitting communications from the Resident of Sattara relative to the grant of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt and others since the accession of the present Rajah of Sattara (Appa Sahib) to the Gadee; of all communications from the Govern their officers appertaining to the circumstances of the death of Balla Sahib (Senaputtee), whilst on the journey with the deposed Rajah of Sattara to exile at Benares, and all communications from the court of Directors to the India Governments on the same subject, also of all instructions given to Lieutenant Cristall, the officer who commanded the escort of the deposed Rajah of Sattara on his route to Benares; of all communications from the deposed Rajah of Sattara to the Governor General, or Supreme Government of India, claiming certain treasures, jewels, &c. as his private pro-perty, with copies of all correspon-

no objection whatever to the production of the papers, to which his hon. friend referred.

The motion was agreed to."

Now that the people of England step forward to advocate the necessity of obtaining, what the Ex-Rajah applied for in vain before his dethronement, viz. a fair hearing and a more impartial administration of justice, which certainly he had a right to expect at the hands of the English whose past conduct towards allies charged with unfaithfulness had led him to hope that he would not be condemned until tried and found guilty. We should be wanting in fidelity to the public good, and respect for the noble institutes of our country, did we not lift up our voice against the illiberal treatment of Purtaub Sing. In the eighteenth century, when the people of England thought but little and knew less of the affairs of India, the intrigues that were resorted to in the case of Purtaub Sing, to hasten, if not to bring about his ruin might pass unnoticed as a matter of too foreign a nature to demand importance : but now, the nineteenth century, when the interests of India are so closely interwoven with those of England, when the British public, aroused from its leth nargy, is sensible to the cry of justice, when the people of India themselves may represent their wrongs to British hearts, when no longer compelled to bring their complaints to inexorable masters they can appeal directly to the Senate of Great Britain for redress of grievances-intrigues have become matters of general interest and discussion, whose importance is too great to be passed over with indifference.

His Highness Purtaub Sing, the late James Carnac for taking part in a political combination of Indian princes against the oppression of the Company's government-at least this wa the plea for dethroning him.

Purtanb Sing was either a worthy or an ungererous man, a noble mindnot to say disgraceful proposal tendered to him as the price of his still retainin: the musuud of his ancestors? He would not, because he conscentivestigated he would be proved innorevenue and a fair share of treasure which in all probability was inimeal to the company's interests. A mere accusation condemned him; but his former and subsequent conduct has but served to establish in our minds the

fact of his innocency. On the character of the present Rajah we will not descant because how, ever ungrateful, he is still the brother of the legitimate sovereign, and we have good authority for asserting that it is owing to a most flagitious act of tyranny that the present Rainb was forced even against he will to the one of his affectionate, virtuous and worthy brother. But he was known to be weak, one that would leave his throne to the Company at his death as the price of his temporary possession, and now that he occupies the Gadee of Sattarah, he is more the slave of the persecutors of Purtaub Sing than the captive at Benares.

But as we have authentic though unpublished documents before us, we wis to go more minutely into the particulars which led to the Rajah's ill treatment. If papers criminating the native but to acknowledge that he was Rajah can be produced let them be puo- guilty and retain his throne as a relished if proofs can be adduced, let it ward for the admission; or by protestbe established that the Rajah meddled ing his innocence suffer the ignominy to obtain all the information that he shadow of excuse for the violation of a pense of his conscience.

could on the subject, previously to his | most solemn treaty or that there was calling the attention of the house to it. no despoiling him of his throne, or Sir J. C. Hobbouse said, that he had depriving him of his rights, or the taking his revenue, or without consulting him appropriate his private property, or deprive him of that there | the legal adviser to visit him! He was wasa just cause for depriving him of one of the greatest blessings-liberty. Ocular demonstration is not required, strong proof is not demanded but if any, thing tangible can be produced, in God's name we say let the Home government lay it before the imperial parliament. Let not a faithful ally be degraded, and ruined because premises have been assumed and conclusions jumped at. Let not a Prince cry against British ill usage; let not the public Press re-echo the shriell terrific cry which proceeds from the prison at Benares, that investigation was solicited in vain, that the demand for a fair trial was prayed for, but contemptuosly refused.

It was in vain that the Rajah declared his innocency and fruitless were his protestations of the unguiltiness of his Chitness, or minister, his faithful adviser and friend, who was kid. napped by the British representative and sent a prisoner to Poonah, where for years he was occupied in soliciting the Bombay goprayed again to the Bombay autho. mised to consider his request. After rities to investigate his case fully and a considerable lapse of time, and only fairly. This humble and fervent prayer in consequence of unwearied applicawas unanswered; his urgent request was refused; his rightful demand was withaffect hearts insensible to feeling, his just demand was inimical to that tribu. nal before whose bar his minister stood it roundly accuses an individual of a however may be essential to the interest of the tribunal and make it inconvenient to substantiate the charge. The ed or an imbecile prince, a faithful Rajah's minister was in the power friend and devoted ally, or a trea- and hands of his accusers, but altho'his is inimical to our interests." But you like, or deliver him over to me and may we not ask, and demand an answer I will punish him more severely." No nister's accusers by solicition, and no answer extorted by the Rajah's demand, although expressed in language that and the whole of the passage money was strengthened by a solemn con- was lost. On Sir James Carnac's arviction of innocence. It was "inimical to the interests" of the accusers that he should be tried, and more fused. convenient to let him languish in a dungeon, and breathe his last as one against whom an accusation of guilt had been brought.

> Can Britain claim to sit as the Queen of nations, the dispenser of justice, the promoter of civilization, the promulgator of Christianity, the emblem and example of virtue and truth, liberty and justice, and treat the minister of the Rajah, an old and hitherto faithful ally, as a felon when uncondemned? Shall we take credit. of India the blessings of Christianity, sovereign of his country, who once withhold from the protection of our greatness and glory - Magna charta, or refuse them that impartial investigation, scarcely denied by barbarians, and that justice never withheld by any civilized power ?

In the treatment of his minister the Rajah might have read the fate that would shortly alight upon himself. The Rajah not long after was accused of treachery, and his downfall determined upon at all hazards. In vain he declared his innocence of the charge. Refutation or palliation of the charge was not admissable. He had no alterbarometer has been falling for two or three days past the weather-wise folks, look forward, and at which the fair ones are not at all pleased, that on the 18th the monsoon will set in with some violence, to the spoilage of silk bonnet and evening the spoilage of silk bonnet and evening the spoilage of silk bonnet and evening the spoilage of the spo

Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in Ashkelon, that when the Rajah wished to have legal advice, and sent a retaining fee to a distinguished Barrister at Bombay, permission was refused for to be a victim, and he must be made one at any expense of justice, or sacriace of principles, or injury to the national character of England. The few remaining years of the charter could not allow an opportunity to pass to plead acquiring territory for the British Crown, and appropriating the riches of a kingdom that was the glory of the Mahratta empire.

The fair demand of His Highness was that an investigation should be made, at which one or two Englishmen, not in the Company's service, might also be present; but as this was the way to ensure the justice of the decision, or to expose its injustice, it was contemptuously refused as a matter of course.

- Far from shrinking from a full and public display of guilt, if proved guilty, another method was resorted to. It was attempted; how far it succeeded will be seen in the sequel. It was this : -that an English gentleman having no connexion with the Company, should seek to obtain leave to repair to Sattarah, with whom His Highness vernment to bring him to trial, but might consult. This gentleman called in vain. Purtaub Sing also prayed, and upon the political Secretary, who protion, he was informed that his request could not be complied with. The actheld. His hands were directed towards ing Governor, Mr. Farish, was then a tyrannical heaven, his desire could not applied to, and informed by this gentionan that he was authorized to say, . by His Highness the Rajah, that every existing dispute between the two Goaccused, without proof of his guilt; and veruments should immediately be adtherefore that was sufficient reason for justed to the satisfaction of the Bomnot complying to the solicitation of the bay Government, with whom he had sovereign or of the victim. There some- unalterably wished to be on the most times may be power in a tribunal when friendly feeling. Mr. Farish replied that he was sorry that in his indiviheinous crime, which would be greatly dual capacity he could not grant the weakened when called upon to esta- permission, or words to that effect, and blish the guilt by proofs: that power declined entering into any conversation respecting the Sattarah affair; probably, because the person in question was one of the uninitiated.

One other and final attempt was made. His Highness decided upon sending the gentleman in Compan with some of the Officers of His High ness's household to England, to soli the publication of the correspondence which took place, frustrated the object, rival the solicitation to proceed to Sattarah was renewed, but permission re-

The Rajah's affairs, as we said at the commencement of this article, were to be brought before the House of Com. mons, and we do hope for the honour of the Country and the love of equity, justice will be administered with an even hand, and we doubt not but that instead of finishing his days as an innocent though accused man, more a feeble captive than a guilty culprit, within the portals of ty. rauny, he may live in happiness and at length expire in the midst of his family as the legitimate, worthy, and faithful or the joys inspired by the arts, or the that have guilty of a crime of which he was really innocent of and held in the greatest abhorrence.

Let it not be supposed that because we speak out and descant freely on the conduct of Government in this affair, that we use too harsh language. On the contrary, we have used the mildest words that we could employ consist. ent with our duty, and without danger to the liberty of the Press.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GLOBE, MAY 4. The state of the revenue compels government to take a new survey of the field of taxation, in order to decide whether new taxes must be imposed, or whether a better adjust ment of existing burthens would meet the emergency. It is therefore true that the wants of the revenue are the occasion which suggest with the politics of the East India of being driven from his dominions and the adoption of new measures of financial and cial exigencies. But, when it so happens that financial exigencies force some new measures on adoption, surely it is an idle objection to those now proposed that they will serve a twofoid purpose, supply the State's wan's, as well as the people's.

Indeed, this is a new and irresistible argument in their favour. They are not mere measures of finance; but-view them merely as suchyou must either adopt some such measures, or vote new taxes. It is the irritating sense of this alternative that dictates these taunts. Lords RIPON and WINCHELSEA object to killing two birds with one stone; because, though one of the birds is a public embarcassment, which must be kided somehow, the other is a class monopoly, whose hour they are unwilling to believe is come.

It is not then for the sake of revenue that a government could deen it justifible to impose a new tax upon " the poor man's food." But if, by I glitening the existing taxation on " the poor man's food," the government can, at the same time, provide the necessary increase of revenue, that result is no detraction, but an ad lition to the benefits of the measure.

We are quite ready to confess, that it would not be justifiable to impose any new tax on the poor man's food, for the sake of revenue. The only ground on which government can propose to retain a fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn is the ground assumed by the agriculturists—that they are subject to tax ation which renders the cost of producing wheat in this country greater than it is abroad to a degree which demands some protection. If this oplea be well founded (and the government assome that it is) the maint-nance of a fixed duty may be defended successfully, even against such z alous total repealers as Lords Ripon and Winchelsea. It can be no objection to that durposing it (if the whole system of taxation were to be instituted de novo) -that it will supply a deficit in the revenue, which must be supplied in some way or other.

The signal merit of the measures of govern men', as regards corn, sugar, &c. is that they do just the reverse of what is imputed to them by these noble lords. Insread of imposing new taxes on "the poor man's food," they proceed by taking a large portion of the old taxes of that food, and they anticipate increase of revenue solely from the source of increased consumption and enjoyment. If the Opposition will not concur in this course, they must avow the opposite course; -their budget, or their contre budget must propose to leave the existing pressure on industry, on commerce, and consumption in statu quo, and to screw, if possible, increhsed revenues out of aggravated exition ! That is not always possible. The last year's experiment do s not invite renewal. The country will have to choose between the enlarged propositions of government, founded on all the evidence of late furnished in such abundance, and the narrow policy of a party, which unites all minopolists in its ranks, and which, if it has sometimes had enlightened economists at its head, has always been dragged down again from Liberal beginnings by its

STANDARD, MAY 3.

It is understood that the situation of Surveyor General of the Ordnance, vacant by the death of Sir Rufane Dankia, will be filled us by the death of Sir Rufane Dankia, will be filled us by the oppintmen of Colonel Fox, at present Secretary to the latester General of the Orduance. The gallant colonel is also mentioned as the intended government candidate for Sandwith, in which place a vacancy has been created by the same melancholy event. Colonel Fox will probably discover that his election for Sandwith will prove a matter of more difficulty than his apwill prove a matter of more difficulty than his ap-pointment to the Surveyor Generalship of the Ordnance, as he will find a good Conservative, Mr. H.

Lindesey in the field before him, with almost a
certainty of success.

Napikaising.—The recent speech of a gallant

officer at Liverpool has given birth to a new word, which is already becoming general in the London class, any one estentationsly standing forward as his own trumpeter, and blowing his instrument a lectle too loudly. is said to be "Napierising."— Brighton Gazette.

GUILDHALL ANTIQUITIES AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMEETS.

A very curious document has within these few days been discovered amongst the ancient records at Guildhall-it is a contract made between Charles I. and his Privy Council on one part, and the corporation of the city of Loadon on the other, in which the King makes over in more gage to the corporation several large tracts of Crown lands in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, York, &c., for certain loans of money to him, amounting to more than 300,000L of the then currency. But the unfortunate Monarch never having had the power of reeeming these lands, they became legally part of the Chy exactes and several years afterwards, finding oil that they were not very proproprietors, not, of course, have ea time they were throwing out

fine free hand, and the signat his council at the foot of the phered, but are remarkable for the diversity of the hand writing. That of Buckingham's is quite dif-ferent from the others; it is very free, but in good taste. The Royal seal is affixed to the deed, and the seals of the signing privy conneillors are append-

ed likewise. EXCAVATIONS IN THE CHYPT OF GUILDHALL .-The workmen have at length got down to the origi-hal floor, which is about seven feet lower than the present one, and they have uncovered the ancient columns down to their bases; they are of excellent workmanship, and are in fine preservation, the mouldings being as perfect as if they had recently been finished. The forms of the shafts, mouldings, and ornaments, show that this crypt is of the early part of the reign of Henry III., consequently co-equal with the beautiful Temple Church and the exquisite Lady Chapel of St. Saviour, Southwark. The ribs, or cross springing of the groins, are plainly moulded, and at their intersections are adorned with fiat bosses, on which are carved the City arms, hose of Edward the Confessor, &c. This crypt is vidently a fine specimen of "the early English style mproperly called " Gothic"), which succeeded the eassive round arched Anglo-Norman architecture

BERLIN, APRIC 25.—General Von BORSTELL has lately received from the Government a dona-tion of 100,000 dollars, because it appears, as we hear from the papers of the late King, that his MAJESTY intended to make him such a present .-Hamburg papers, April 30.

HOMEOPATHY. - A meeting was held on Saturday at 67, Newman street, for the cure of indigent as these should require the aid of argumen- ing No. 34, is insured in the Globe Fire-office. of last mon h.

persons on homosopathic principles. The Earl of tacive demonstration in a Christian country; No. 32 (Mr. Stewart's private house), greatly Denbigh in the chair. Several regulations were and in the middle of the nineteenth century; damaged by fire, water, and removal. The furadopted, and a committee formed consisting of sebut, for the sake of these principles of unity building in the Westminster Fire-office. No. 35. scription took place, and £300 were collected in and faith which Mr. Brindley has nodertaken the room.

LOCAL COURTS AND THE LAWYERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRON-ICLE.

Sir_The public should be apprised of the at enuous efforts now making by the profession of the law to offer an overpo vering opposition cases of claims within a certain amoun . They must be met with a vigorous and prompt resisstance; or as on former occasions, they will be Successful. It has gone fo th, that the craft is in danger, and a general combination, from exchancello's down to the last admitted attorneys (including all the intermediate grades of those who benefit by the existing system), has been the consequence. The power of such a wile spread confederacy, composed of such parties, cannot but he formulable. Besides the stimulus of personal inter st, there is an esprit de corps among this profession, that will not fail to animate their exertions ; and the recent in-tance of their success, in protecting the Avingerjob ia the Exch-quer, has encouraged them to enter tain sanguine expectations of a similar issue to their present undertaking. In fact, they pro-clain, that they shall throw the bill out, if not to the blassings of peace. in the Commons, certainly in the Lords,

As long ago as the 6th year of Edward I. (1278), it was en cted, that no suit should be maintained in the superior courts for debts un. der forty shillings. In that day, this sum was of considerable importance. In the present day, such are the expenses of hightion (to say nothing of the uncertainty of it), that it is b tas a suiter in the Courts of Wes minster hall. the arts of peace This state of things is equiv lent to a denial of justice. Though this evil has been gradually increasing, it has been long very sorely felt, and been the subject of animidversion by high anthorities. It forms an important article in Sir Matthew Hale's valuable proposal for " The Amendment of the Law," published by Mr. Hargrave, and is repeatedly alluded to by Sir statute of Gloucester passed, has been done to so often cast nations into an alyss of evils." remedy the growing inconvenience. To all it is fact, which establishes the advantages of the projected measures, that all of them would materially injure their own personal interests. The question they now to be decided is whether tho e luterests are to be preserved to the extent claimed, at the loss to the community of the benefits that the proposed mea su e would confer ?

I do not enter into the details of that measure, my object now being to awaken attenti u to the danger with which it is threstened from interested but powerful quarters. I shall only observe that it is, in all its material provisions, founded on Lord Reddesdale plan, which he laid on the table of the House of Lords in 1810, and afterwards printed for general consideration. That that no de lord, perhaps, a sounder langer never existed; at all events, none further removed from the habit of indulging visionary speculations.

I am, &c. A Z.

March, we attended a meeting for discussion between Mr. Brindley and Mr. Bailey, in Finsbury, the subject being Owenism and Christian ty. Mr. Brindley, who undertook the defence of a belief in the existence of an intelligent Creator and Ruler of the universe, had decidedly the best of the argument, for his opponent Mr. Bailey merely denied every thing, without proving any thing. He did, indeed attempt to prove that Mr. Brindley's method of argument was defective according to the arbitrary laws of reasoning generally a lopted by negative or sceptical philosophy, but, even supposing Mr. Brindley's method of reasoning to be defective according to any arbitrary standard of logic, it would still remain for Mr. Bailey to prove the correctness of that standard itself.

We think however, that it would be advisable for Mr. Brindley to take a higher standing than that of merely refuting negative arguments: instead of trying to ower the Owenites in general estimation, e should prefer the task of ende avouring o raise their winds to a just appreciation of

in the vicious circle of absolute negatiove there can be no end to the sophistical movement, but, if once he gets them on positive ground, he must su ceed, we think, in convincing even his opponents. Suppose, for instance, he commence by asking them, what they do ad.nir, if they do not admit the existence of an intelligent Creator? They must admit the eixstence of man, and of the material universe. If they admit the existence of man, and the general uniformity of his nature, as a positive basis of speculation in reasoning from the known to the unknown, they must admit the legitimacy of all the faculties of human nature, moral, mental, physical, and uniteistic, or religious : and it it can be proved that no idea of universal arrangement and government harmonizes with the mental, the moral, and the religious consciousness of man so well as that of an infinitely good and intelligent Creator and Ruler of the world, it is impossible for any negative sophistry to neutra-lize the positive belief which is the result of that consciousness.

It is to be regretted that such plain facts

Christian spirit, the method we now recommend of obtaining from his opponents a positive admission frome fact, or class of facts, in nature, and, taking those known facts as a positive basis of reason ng, arrive at positive conclusions concerning those as-umedly unknown principles of intelli to the pending measure of government for fa. gence, the existence of which is denied by cilitating the alministration of justice, in the negative philosophy .- London Phalanz, April 3.

FRANCE.

The fele, in honour of the anniversary of the King's patron saint pass d of with all the galety that could have been desired. The l uninations were builiant, and the e ow lihat filled the Champs Elyscos and the Tuilleries, seemed possessed by no other thought than amusement.

It is customary for the notabilities to present their congratulations to the King on his fele. Count d'APPONY, in the name of the diplomatic body, congratulated his MAJESTY on the approaching baptis a of his grandson, that was a pie lee obtivine favour. The Count retrained to the blessings of peace.

Baron Pa QUIER, rep esenting the Chamber of Peers, observed, "that there was a time when the genius of conquest chose for his son a title, that of King of Rome, which was a challenge to the world. Contrasted with this was the choice of the Count of PARIS, as a title, which would recall to its wearer to what a pitch of splendour, wealth, and power a people may ter to lose twenty times that sum than appear arrive by cultivating science and letters, and

The King replied that he had chosen the name in order to attach his grandson to the great city, which was at once the head and heart of the country. "I have the happiness," said the MONARCH, " to have ensured for eleven years to France the blessings of peace. Your assistance will aid the maintenance of this state of things, which is the best guarantee William Blackstone. Not ing, however, in the of liverty, and the surest means of resisting progress of nearly six hunder I years, since the those illusions of the spirit of conquest which

The PRESIDENT of the Chamber of Deputies plans (and many plans have been from time to took credit for the legislative amelioration of time brought forward) the lawyers have of the sessions, "from the law which regulates fered opposition. They have always seen, and the labour of children in manufactures, which formed the hopes of France, to that other las for the recruitment of the army, which formed its force."

"In reply to the PRESIDENT, the KING said :- " He hoped, with the support of the Chambers, to preserve his country from all the ills which result from political errors.

The probable settlement of the Eastern question, and the slumbering of party feuds in the French chambers, allow the curious and active minds of our neighbours to be turned towards Algiers. Messrs. Tocqueville, Dr. BEAUMONT, and others, have set out this ber. to explore and concuct the most profound and philosophic reasons for some very plain facts. M. Sr. MARC GIRARDIN has rummaged the classics for the best history of the Carthaginian and other Aleican empires. The Cotemporaine and M. SARRANS having revealed the promise of Louis PHILIPPE, in addition to that of p ince Polignac, to give up Algiers, has called forth the jealous pride and attachment of the Discussion .- On Thursday, 18th of Parisian journalists to the African colony. Ge neral Buggaup, too, hos, it seems, transported his military stores into the heart of the Atlas. and is from thence undertaking an expedition to Tekedompt, or some newly improvised capital of ABD-EL-KADER. M. GIRARDIN consoles his countrymen for their tedious progre-s in subdaing Africa. Charthage took 300 years to establish itself in Africa, and Rome 200 years to make the conquest. Now, as France has the great hostility of religion, of the Mahomedan and all other creeds to overcome. the cannot hope to do the business in less than five centuries. We should like to hear M. HUMANN, or M. Passy, or some French financier, que their natural reflection on M. GIRAR. DIN's consolation. They mu-t prove edifying. The Augsburg Gazette speaks of some dif. ference between the British embassy and the King of NAPLES existing about the sulphur question. There had been several earthquakes n Calabria.

Dr. Huisgan, the general vicar of Cologne. having died, the Cologne question becomes more difficult to settle. The General Vicar was by right the administrator of the diocese in the Pielare's absence. The Papal Court is much annoyed at the turn given to the mixed marriage question in Hungary. There a mixed inarriage performed by the Protestant elergyman alone is valid. The population, which does not wish to So long as he allows them to wild about the vicious circle of absolute negatiove here can be no end to the sophistical move-

Extract of a private letter to us from Dublin : "I have observed with great pain that one of your correspondents has, in unacquaintance with the circumstances of Sir DAVID ROCHEthe bitterly afflicting circumstances-Lady Rochs is dying-ascribed to him a neglect of the performance of his duty. What I have just stated would be sufficient; but I pray of you to publish the following extract from the report of the proceedings of the late public meeting in Limerick, to prove how deeply his constituents sympathise in his afflction :- Mr. BROWNING. begged to state to the meeting, that he had a note from Sir DAYID ROCHE, requesting him to apologise to the meeting for his absence, which arose from great family affliction [yes, to be sure, and we are sorry to hear that Lady Roche is very ill, burst

from all parts of the court]."
THE LATE FIRE IN ALBEMARLE-STREET, Pic-CADILLY .- The following is a correct statement of the extent of damage. The St. George's Hotel, Nos. 33 and 34, totally destroyed. The forniture insured in the Scottish Union Fire-office (it is believed for £4.000). The plate valued at £3,000, kept in an arched chamber on the basement floor, found to be safe. It was not insured. The building of No. 34, insured in the Phenix Fire-office for £3,000, and it is believed the build-

in the occupation of Messrs. Wild and Gilling, milliners, similar damage. Furniture insured in the Globe Fire-office. Miss Anne Soper, a lodger in the same house, insured in the Westminster Fire-office. Building believed to be uninsured. No. 15 (opposite the hotel), in the occupation of Mr. Mayuard, the front much scorched, Iusured in the Union Fire-office. At the rear in Doverstreet, the house of Mr. Wilson, No 20, has sufficient, the house of Mr. Wilson, No 20, has sufficient to the control of the fered considerably, the back windows having been burned out, and the furniture and premises very much damaged by removal and water. Uninsured. No. 21, Mr. Graham of the Queen's Theatre, Opera House, had a most narrow escape, the gable end of the roof, which was only a tew feet from the north-western wing of the hotel, having been on fire no less than seven times, and each time preserved by the exertions of Carter, the foreman, and the firemen of the County Fireoffice, in which Mr. Graham is insured to the extent of £3,650. Nos. 22 and 23, forming a private horel, in the occupation of Mr. Brown, damaged by water at Fremoval. Insured in the Union Fire-office. The total amount of loss is estimated at from £10,000 to £12,000.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMING. HAM AND GLOUCESTER RATLWAY .- It is our painful duty to record another fatal accident on this line, which the company have been deprived of the services of one of the most active and attentive s James Dudley. It seems that the poor renow is James Dudley. It seems that the poor remow was going up from Gloucester, on Tuesday afternoon, with the four o'clock train, which arrives at Spetchley a little before six, and, with the temerity which too frequently attaches to persons em. ployed on railways, proceeded from the last car-rage (in which, it seems, he was often in the habit of sitting) to his proper seat on the outside of one of the carriages, while the train was still in motion, just before it arrived at the Eckington station. While thus employed, it is supposed, the unfortunate young'man missed his footing, and instead of stepping on the platform fell between the carriages, and the train passing over his body, he was instantly killed, for when the train body, he was instantly killed, for when the train stopped at Eckington, his lifeless corpse was seen lying on the line a few yards from the station. In this instance no blame appears to attach to any but the ill-fated man himself, and it is a most extraordinary fact that every accident on this line has happened to servants, while not a single passenger has been hurt. It is to be heped that such has happened to servants, while not a single pas-senger has been hurt. It is to be hoped that such dreadful accidents will produce a greater degree of caution and care for self preservation on the part of persons employed in the service of the company. An inquest was held on the body on Thurs day, and a verdict returned of accidental death The deceased was a married man, we believe without a family, and was formerly, it is said a member of the Society of Friends .- Gloucester

MORNING POST, MAY 3.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA .- The Emperor of Russia has appointed the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar Eisensch to the chief command of the Ingermanlandsky Hussars. which will henceforth bear the name of its new commander. Il's I uperial Majesty has also confirmed Prince B. Galitzen in the quality of Marshal of the Nobility of the Government of

Kharkoff. FRANCE AND MOROCO __ The Debats of Friday states that the termination of the differences between France and Morocco has been obtained by unitual concessions. The Gover-nor of Mogadore, as the Moniteur Algerian mentioned, has been dismissed, and the French Cousul, M. de Laporte, has been recalled. He has been to laced, ad interim, at Mogadore by the Chancellor of the Consul Gen r l at Tangiers, and the reception of this functionary at new post has been a brilliant Debats aids, that the Sultan of Morocco has agreed to acknowledge as French subjects all ligo ions, whether Jeas or Mussulmen, and to allow them the same privileges in his dominions as natives of France. Our con-superary points out the importance of this to the prestige of the French in Africa.

INUNDATION IN FRANCE .- The Semaphore of Marseilles, 26th ult. states that the Rhone had again overflowed all the low land between Tarascon and Arles, being the fourth time that such a calamity has happened wi hin six months. The cause is attributed to the exceedingly heavy rains which have falled for many days successively in the south of France. The full extent of the damage thus occasioned is not known. This inundation is thus noticed by the Ministerial evening journal :- " The department of the Bouches du Rhone was, on the 24th ult., subjected to a fresh inudation. The cykes at Boulbon and Tarascon have been destroyed, and the lands in these communes, as will as in that of Atles, are almost entrely covered with water, only the most elevated parts being left dry." The Courrier of Nismes, 27th ult. in confirming the account of the new overflowing of the Rhone, says, that it has inundated a I the plain be ween Beancai e, Saint Gilles, and Aiguesomortes, destroying the whole of the crops.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST .- The Constantino ple correspondent of the Journal de Francfot writes on the 9th instant :- " An Austrian and an English courier have brought to their respective amina the protocols, one containing the last resolution of the Conference at London on the Turco Egyptian question; and the other the preliminaries to the Darda nelies. The first is said to result from the desire of the Powers toseeFrance take a part in the other affairs of the East, al houghshe has determined not to enter into any of the deliberations which may end in having a direct influence on Egypt. This Cabinet, at the same time wishes that all the difficulties between the Sul tan and the Pacha may be removed before it enter into negonations relative to other ques. tions. It is further said to demand that two concessions (the nature of which has not transpired) be granted to the family of the Pacha, as the sine qua non of its ceasing to maintain its isolation." The Augsburgh Gazette says that M. de Pontois is again in communicatori with the other Ambassadors, but expresses himself with great reserve concerning the treaty of July The Augsburgh Gazette, in its Constantinos ple correspondence, asserts that Admiral Warker has actually given in his resignation to the Porte. This journal adds, that the Baroness Von Bulow, mother of the Countess Konigsmark, died at Constantinople at the beginning

SATIRIST, M. 2. M EXAMINE THE DICE THROW," is the never-ending lesson TY TIME YOU xious to impless upon the minds oftho ders who are so weak as to indulge in of our rea-play. Why we give this advice is plain enousice of remotely or immediately addicted to excitemed all the gaining-table—it is to see re punters from of caring artifices of the low-minded, fraudulent scound dreis of the table, who look to the advantage which the "ring ag in" of false dice gives, successfully to insure their game of plunder—and agnice game it turns out in the end, unless the means pointed out by us are adopted to neutralise the attempts of the ders who are so weak as to indulge in of our reaby as are adopted to neutralise the attempts of the

turns out in the end, unless the means pointed out by us are adopted to neutralise the attempts of the knaves.

We have said all along that the pickpockets of the table cannot exist without having recourse to loaded dice or dispateness, which are invariably placed in requisition at, we may say, every table, for there are but few exceptions to this rule among even the most respectable (if it is not a profanation of the term) houses in the metropolis. The gamblers are honest enough, and it is the only act of housety they are capable of, admitting this, and when our ders are assured of the fact that there are two things in which a hellite should be accomplished—that of securing and ringing expertly the changes on the dice, to perfect him in his vocation and is render him eligible to a seat at the play-table, they will not be surprised that we, in the fuffilment of our duty to the public, should so perseveringly impress upon them the accessity of examining the dice every time they throw. It is the only safeguard against the alliany of pandenna imprinciple, and never back the lands of others at the table, the cens of play would with very few exceptions, be closed; they would require not the arm of the lands in out them dowe, we the interference of neighbours to competitive pulles to do their duty: the law to not them downeighbours to competition the nuisance would, like an a short time probably cure would drive the knaves t other "douge" by which it ims. Play-table readers the dice every time you but your own hands.

THE EARL OF CARD SAN AND ARCHBI-

TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

My Lord-Perceiving your Grace's public announce-

gard to my recent conduct, from which circumstance I very naturally infer that the whole of my proceedings meet with the entire approval of the HEAD of

the Church.

I have the honour to be your Grace's obedient servant.

N. 36, Portman-square.

CARDIGAN

TO THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

My dear Earl of Cardigan-You would, I assure My dear Earl of Cardigan—You would, I assure you, do your lordship's innate good taste a serious injustice, could you for a moment contemplate that any part of your public career was not in strict accordance with the views entertained on such subjects, not only by the Primate of England, but by almost the whole of the clergy.

It rarely happens to a nobleman that he has ample opportunities (Forded by Sandard Property Line).

opportunities afforded him wherein he can practise, unrestrictedly, the Christian virtues he possesses, which pre-eminently distinguish the Earl of Cardigan. are an uncompromising love of truth and justice, and the practice of every action that can elevate

homanity, How truly thankful, therefore, ought our Church now truly thankin, therefore, ought our Church to be, that we can boast of a member who so remarkably exemplies in his own person its truly mild and benevolent tenets, and who, waving the prerogatives of high birth and commanding station, exercises the heaven-born qualities with which he is so liberally endowed, so ely with a view to benefit all those who come within his sphere of action, who, possessed of that serupulous regard for public opinion, hesitates to exert any authority that may entail upon him the displeasure of his fellow-men, and would sooner sacrifice his rank and feelings than run the risk of bringing upon himself the most tri-

vial expression of the public scorn.

Sincerely hoping, my Lord, not only that your exacellent and truly Christan example will be held up to imitation by the Commander-in-Chief, but that your distinguished virtues will bring you the rich reward

to which you are so justly entitled,
I subscribe myself your Lordship's admirer,
Lambeth Palace.
CANTUA

ARGUS, APRIL 4. A Pension of £923 falls into the Civil list by the death of the Countess of Westmeath, wother of the

present Marquis.
The Lords of the Treasury have decare ter a free bonding port of teas, coffess, surand all other goods that can be legally imposted.

As an old woman was lately walking through one of the streets of Paris at midnight; a patrol called out, Who's there?' "It is I, patrol don't be afinid."

be afraid.' A Seasonable Compliment .- Two friends walk. ing together on the 1st of April last, one, thinking to make a good hit, abruptly stopped saying, " By the by, Tom, I ought to remind you that this is April fool day." "The compliments of the season to you," quietly replied Tom.

An able Judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury :- " Gentlemen of the Jary, in this case the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

Mr. Beaford, one of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, last week applied for a summons against the egent of the Earl of Guilford for refusing payment of church rates for the small tithes. Summons granted for Monday next.

Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, is about, we believe, to move for a select &c., 1sto all the joint stock companies, excepting banking companies, concerning which latter a separate committee is either appointed or to be appoint-

ed. "The French shall not have the Rhine."-The Augsbury Gazette of the 25th ult. states, that the King of Bayariahad addressed the following letter in his own handwriting to the author of the song of "the Rhine," at the same time sending him a tankard as a present:—"The words of your song of the Rhine will resound in all German hearts. This song will insure immortality to its author. I wish that you may frequently drain the silver cup which I send you whilst you are singing 'No, they shall not have the German Rhine. 1 pray you to accept the assurance of my consideration.—Louis.' Woman.—A mother, she cherishes and corrects

us; a sister, she consults and counsels us; a sweetheart, she coquets and conquers us; a wife, she comforts and confides in us; without her, what would become of us ?

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